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A Correction.

In last week's *Science*, p. 256, first column, line 40, occurs a typographical error which it may be worth while to correct. I refer to the word 'eidography,' erroneously printed 'cidography,'—a word suggested as useful in discussing surveys, and having reference solely to the surface form of the earth, its ups and downs, its hills and hollows. The words 'hypsography' and 'topography' are each used for this purpose; but the first refers rather to elevation than to form, and 'topography' has been and is used in different senses, hence its meaning is uncertain until defined by the writer using it.

MARCUS BAKER.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 4.

Queries.

39. WHAT IS THE ORIGIN OF FISH IN ISOLATED PONDS?—The Peninsula of Florida contains innumerable isolated ponds varying from a few square rods to many square miles in area. Many of these are simple hollows filled with rain-water, without any connection with other waters. Some of them are on high ground, where no flood can establish temporary connection with other waters, through which fish might be admitted. The smaller ones often dry up entirely in seasons of drought, yet when filled with water they do not seem to be behind their neighbors in population. They all swarm with fish, whose origin and continued presence would seem to present an interesting question. For instance: at Orange Heights, in Eastern Alachua County, which is one of the most elevated regions of the State, as is plainly shown by the radiating streams which rise in that vicinity, there is a small pond on top of the highest elevation in all that region. I have twice known this pond to be dry, yet it now contains an abundance

of small fish. How have they been preserved from destruction, and whence came the original stock?

CHS. B. PALMER.

Columbus, O., Nov. 20.

40. FELSPAR, OR FELDSPAR?—Will you or some one of your numerous correspondents kindly inform me which is the more correct designation, 'felspar' or 'feldspar'? Both forms are in common use among mineralogists, and most dictionaries give both. Phillips, in his 'Elementary Mineralogy,' 1823, gives 'felspar' in the text, and in a footnote 'feldspar,' from the German *feldspath*, adding, "perhaps because found on the surface of some parts of the country." Might it not rather be derived from the German *fels*, 'a rock'? If one knew when and how it was first used, this might solve the point.

J. THORBURN.

Ottawa, Can., Nov. 29.

41. THE "SUPERNUMERARY MOLAR" IN MAN.—Not many days ago there was a very excellent young dentist at work at Fort Wingate, N. Mex., and while there a white man of some thirty-five years of age presented himself to have extracted what he termed "an extra tooth" in his upper jaw. Happening in, I saw this rare anatomical structure immediately after its removal. It was a small, transversely ellipsoidal tooth, with a single, conical, peg-like fang, the tooth itself having developed at its buccal aspect a small additional cusp. This tooth was situated directly posterior to the upper wisdom tooth or last molar of the left side, and in contact with it. I am aware that this rare supernumerary molar in man is alluded to in the more extensive works upon dentistry, but I would be glad if some reader of this notice will inform me where I may find the best biological account of this structure in man, as well as its significance, and whether it has ever been observed in any of the *Simiina*.

R. W. SHUFELDT.

Fort Wingate, N. Mex., Dec. 1.

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